Herald Literary Depot. All the new and cheep literary publications of the day re for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Herald Office,

lished number one of a complete edition of Shakspeare's Dramatic works and Poems, with notes, and nineteen

strations on steel. The whole will be published in eight numbers, at twenty five cents each, and will form cheapest edition published in the United States. Shakspeare has now become a standard in English lite ature, and an acquaintance with his works is indispen-

sable to every person of even tolerable intelligence, but more especially to the professional man. The numbers as they issue may be obtained at this offine.

DISSOLUTION OF THE " ANCIENT TYLER PARTY."-Eccentricity is the grand characteristic of all movements in this latter day. In the literary, scientific, moral, and religious world, you see everywhere an amusing struggle after singularity and originality. Among politicians this straining after effect, by the exhibition of the most whimsical conduct, is particularly evident. And of all the political movements, the most laughable, amusing, and original is the formal dissolution of the ancient Tyler party, after a precarious and struggling existence of a twelvemonths' duration, in the Military Hall, Bowery, under the auspices of Major Noah, Judge in Israel, and Ex Governor of Grand Island. We do not think that there has been any jeke perpetrated during the last ten years, at all comparable to this The only event to which in point of fun, raciness, and genuine humor, it bears any resemblance, is the publication of the famous manifesto from Grand Island, and the announcement of the erection of a 'city of refuge," for the distressed of all nations, and particularly of the ten tribes. The same genius shines in both. But we are candidly of the opinion that the dissolution of the Tyler party is by far the unniest and most original of the two jokes.

It appears, by the organ of the faithful, yesterday, that the following very important proceedings took place at the Military Hall, on Monday evening

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee, friendly to the general administration, held at Military Hall, on Monday evening, April 3d, 1843, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the great Mass Meeting, held on the 15th of March last, of the Democratic Republican electors of this city friendly to JOHN TYLER, have nominated him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention; and Whereas this committee was organized and continued for the purpose of rendering justice to the principles and measures of the President, that his claims to the suffrages of the people might be more fully appreciated; and

measures of the President, that his claims to the suffrages of the people might be more fully appreciated; and Whereas the objects contemplated by the organization of the committee being attained, by the nomination of Mr. Tyler, and the incorporation of his name with those of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency; and Whereas it is believed that the harmony and unity of the Democratic party will be best promoted by the dissolution of this Committee, and by directing all our efforts to increase the numbers and extend the influence of the Democratic Associations friendly to the President formed in most of the wards, and by the organization of such associations in the remaining wards; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention have viewed with high gratification the stand taken by a large and respectable number of their democratic fellow citizens in placing John Tyffe before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National vienvention.

vention.

Resolved. That the recommendations of the Mass
Meeting, held on the 15th of March last on the subject of
the organization of the Democratic National Convention,
and the period at which it should convene, are eminently and the period at which it should convene, are eminently judicious and meet with our decided concurrence.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic Republican friends of the administration in the several wards in which clubs or associations friendly to the President are now formed, to use all honorable exertions to increase their numbers and extend their efficiency, and trust that the remaining wards will immediately organise similar associations, the more effectually to further the interests of the general administration and the success of Mr. Tyler in the Presidential contest of 1844.

Rasolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due to M. M. Noah, Esq., the President, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair since the organization of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee be now discharged, and adjourn size die.

M. M. NOAH, President.

M. M. NOAH, President. WM. Strockarn, Jr., Secretaries.

This, then, is the end-the interment-the last appearance on any stage of that wonderful, irresistible vallowing-up Tyler party, to effect the organization of which Major Noah left the bench and two thousand a year, and which was to knock all the other political parties in the country into a three cornered

hat! "So quick bright things come to confusion." The history of the movements and operations in this affairs are not fully known to the community; but the laughable absurdity and amusing insipidity which characterized the whole thing, from beginning o end, render it absolutely wicked to withhold the biography any longer. We must, therefore, give a brief memoir of this defunct movement, and give it at all events, a decent place in the chronicles of the times. It seems that in the early part of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, Judge Noah, in order to recruit his health after the trials and labors of the bench in the Court of Sessions, took a trip to Washington. He had several interviews with Captain Tyler at the White House. During these interviews the Captain very naturally and reasonably made a great many complaints to Judge Noah respecting the had conduct of the whice and the sorry treatment which he had received at their hands, on account of his vetoes. Major Noah felt for the Captain just as Sir John Falstaff, in a former age' felt for the condition of the King's treasury in his interview with Prince Hal; and after several conversations, it was finally agreed that Major Noah hould return to New York, and make a great and vigorous mevement for the organization of an outand-out Tyler party. Accordingly, the Major returned, and embraced the first of portunity that presented itself, of resigning his Judge-ship, which was worth two thousand dollars a year; and then started the Union. Little eliques were organised in several wards, and a general committee organ ized at Military Hall, of which Redwood Fisher. Paul R. George, and a number of others connected with the government offices in this city, were the prominent members. A very confidential correspendence then commenced between Redwood Fisher and the Postmaster General, Major Noah and Captain Tyler, and various office bolders here, with subordinate officials at Washington, each and all claiming to be the master spirit of the great movement. In order to support the work, funds were ne. cessary. Accordingly we find that from this period up to the demise of the "Union," about \$4,000 were collected rom the Custom-house officers, each of whom contribute I in proportion to the amount of his annual stipend. The Collector was probably assessed at \$250. Redwood Fisher contributed, it appears, his note for \$100, for which he afterwards took the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. The Postmaster and others gave each his share for the promotion of the grand and patriotic enterprize.

facilitated by the appointment of a number of the subterraneans," or "young democracie," to offices in the Custom House, under the distinguished auspices of Captain Robert Tyler, who visited New York in propria persona, and undertook to lead the great movement. Things went on in this way for several months. Some little noise was made, and ome sort of effort sued to effect organization. But although the party was exceedingly select, and conissted of only a few individuals, it was agitated by ore intestine brawls and difficulties than either of the two great political parties, comprising thousands of members. A sort of cholera morbus fastened itself en this little band of patriots, and its bowels became agitated by the most violent convulsions. The private letters of Mr. Fisher, and of other persons, became the subjects of exciting controversy; and in a short time the violence, tolly and absurdity of the whole party became a constant source of displeasure and contempt at Washington, and laughter mongst the community here

In the meantime this vast movement was greatly

The "Union" newspaper, which, under the experienced guidance of that gigantic and veteran newsconducteur, Major Noah, was to swallow up all the other papers in the city, turned out probably very sick.

one of the weakest attempts at a newspaper ever made; and it is certainly creditable to the good sense of this community, that under this standard, or which Major Noah has inscribed the words-"five loaves and two small fishes," only about three hun dred persons could be found willing to be enrolled that being the extent of the subscription list of the

At this time the prospects of the Noah army were

becoming bleaker and bleaker. "Curses not loud, but deep," began to be murmured by the Custom House Officers, who were taxed for the support and maintenance of the Major's bantling-the "Union," and the organization of a party out of nothing.-One thousand, two thousand, three thousand, up at last to four thousand dollars, had been collected, of which not a single cent has as yet been accounted for! Who got the money? No one knows; but it is very clear that the Custom-House Officers have lost it. Probably Major Noah knows something about this money. He, we think, was fairly entitled to some of it. He gave up an office worth \$2000 a year, and what has he got in return? Nothing. If then he neglected to pay himself out of the \$4000, all we can say is, that he must be sadly deficient in that wisdom and discretion for which his brethren are tolerably well known, and must be altogether inattentive to the observance of the precents of his

But the "Union" now stopped from sheer necessity-it died of starvation. The whole movement which it was intended to sustain began at the same time to discover marks of decripitude and premature decay. What was to be done? There was no organ in New York, if the Union stopped. In looking about for another paper, it was discovered that the "Aurora" was in the last stage of consumption, and was involved to the amount of \$1000. By the same process of collection adopted in the case of the "Union," about \$1200 were obtained, and the "Aurora" became the organ are residuary legatee of the ancient Tyler party in this city.

It would appear, from the above resolutions, that

the advice given by us last week has been adopted by this "rump" of the ancient Tyler party, in order to hide, if possible, the folly of their failure. They recommend the organization of the friends of the administration in each of the wards, but with the additional piece of advice to unite with the demo. cratic party in all practical operations. It is als now understood, that John C. Spencer is at the head of the Tyler movement in this State and city. The recent appointments of a number of postmasters in different places, has given a foretaste of what is coming, and it is very confidently anticipated that in a short time a series of interesting removals and appointments in this city will still more clearly indicate the finger of the master spirit of the cabinet.

As to Major Noah, his movements and his forces, they have long since been all described to the letter. The account of Sir John Falstaff march to Coventry is the perfect parallel to Major Noah's position and recruits:-

and recruits:—
"My whole charge consists of ancients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth. You would think that I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-feeding, from eating draff and husks. A mad fellow met me on the way, and told me I had unloaded all the gibbets, and pressed the dead bodies. No eye hath seen such scarecrows. There's but a shirt and a half in all my company, and the half shirt is two napkins tacked together, and the shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host at St. Alban's, or the red-nose innkeeper of Daintry!"

And the worst of the husiness is that beither the

Aud the worst of the business is, that neither the Major's recruits nor himself, are likely to have any chance of applying the consolatory assurance of Sir John-"they'll find linen enough on every hedge !" Poor Major Noah has lost his judgeship, and got nothing. For him there is not a rag of linen on any bush. This is too bad. We heartily pity the amiable sufferer. His situation is as melancholy as that of this same Jack Falstaff on the road by Gadshill .--

Gadshill:—

Falstaff — Poins! Poins, and be hanged! Poins!

P. Hen.—Peace, ye fat kidneyed rascal; what a brawling thou dost keep?

Fal.—Where's Poins, Mal?

P. Hen.—P'll go seek him.

Fal.—I am accursed to rob in that thief's company; the rascal hath removed my horse, and tied him, I know not where. If the rascal have not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged. Poins! Hal! a plague upon you both. Give me my horse, you rogues; give me my horse and be hanged.

P. Hen.—Peace, ye fat guis; lie down; lay thise ear close to the ground, and list if thou canst hearthe tread of travellers.

of travellers.

Fal.—Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down? S'blood, l'll not bear mine own flesh so far afoot again, for all the coin in thy father's exchequer!

THE REVOLUTION IN THE NEW YORK NEWSPA PER PRESS.—The revolution in the newspaper press of this city, is still going ahead-particularly in reference to the Wall street journals. Yesterday two of these journals bent to the times, and exhibited unequivocal symptons of decay or change.

First, the "New York American," conducted by Mr. Charles King, the brother of Mr. King, of the firm of Prime, Ward & King, of Wall street, came out and announced the abandonment of the old credit system, and the adoption of the cash system, be sides the reduction of price to two cents per copy. This presents a symptom of respect towards the sys tem which we, of the Herald, were the first to establish permaneutly in New York, that speaks much for the good sense of Mr. King. If in abandoning his old system, he would also abanden his pride, his arrogance, and his pretension, by substituting industry and humility in their stead, he might hope to succeed and prosper. As it is, we can only regard this unexpected movement as an evidence of the great revolution that is going on in newspapers, soci ety, politics and every element of humanity in this

The other newspaper change is the announcemen for sale, made by the "Standard" which is offered on "easy terms." And in good sooth, the terms must be very easy to induce any person to pur-

Both these movements are strongly indicative of the revolution in the newspaper press. The "Express," the "Standard," the "Journal of Commerce," the " Post," and now the "American, have all been compelled, from the "state of the times," to adopt the system introduced by the Herald, which is now going ahead with extraordinary power and influence. But if these, or all the Wall street press, expect to succeed or to live for five years, they must not only adopt our system of doing business, they must also procure from some quarter, some portion of our soul, of our intellect -of our equally original, spiritual system, which is op posed to all hypocrisy and humbug in every element of human life. We fear very much, however, that all these restless changes in the Wall street press are only signs of decay, death, and dissolution. Let us

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A SEDUCER .- A case of eduction came before the Sheriff's Jury on Monday afternoon-a case of a very aggravated character. It appears that the daughter of a lady by the name of Mrs. Morris, who keeps a boarding house, became the victim of a young man who is engaged in the of fice of a lawyer. The mother brought against the man an action for damages, named at \$10,000. The case was allowed to go by default, and in due process of law it came before a Sheriff's jury on Monday to assess the damages. After hearing all the evidence, it appeared so aggraved that the jury returned a verdict of \$10,000 damages.

This is the heaviest verdict that we have ever known to be given in New York, yet it amounts to nothing in the way of punishment. The young fellow probably cannot pay a thousand cents-the verdict is, therefore, a mere brutum fulmen-idle wind. If the damages could be commuted, and the chap sent to the State Prison till the profits of his labor paid the money, there would be sense and justice in the laws of society—as it stands, it is a mere shadow -humbug-stuff-bosh

MILITIA LAW.-Fines in Louisiana amount to only \$2 00 per annum. In this State they reach

SIR CHARLES METCALFE Strived at Kingston, Ca. a. a. on the 29th ult. Sir Charles Bagot continue

THE CHARTER ELECTION .- Since our article of yesterday morning, we understand that the dem crats of the twelfth ward have nominated Henry Brevoort for Alderman, and David S. Jackson for Assistant. Mr. Brevoert run on a "split" ticket in that ward last spring, and received 234 votes, being the minority candidate. Mr. Jackson run on a split" in the sixteenth last spring, and received 996 votes. Abraham McBride, of the same party, received 402; and Walter Mead, the present whig incumbent, 1238 This nomination by the deme crats of the twelfth, is decidedly the most unpopular of any that could be made by the party, and there is therefore, no doubt of the election of the whig Alderman and Assistant. Alderman Purdy has partially consented to run in the tenth. Assistant Alderman Scoles will be nominated by the whigs in the fourteenth, and it the democrats remain still divided, he will be elected. In the first ward, the whigs, with a majority of 700, have had a flare up. At the regular nomination on Monday evening, Edwin B. Clayton was taken up for Alderman; Edmund Griffin, for Assistant; Calvin Balis, for collector; and O. W. Van Tyle, and Garrett Van Zandt for assessors A dissatisfied portion of the party have nominated Quincy C. Degroove for Assistant; Oliver Cobb, who has been collector for years past, for re-election to the same office, and Cornelius Oakley and William Castle for Assessors. The former ticket is decidedly the ticket, and will be confirmed at the ward neeting this evening. The difficulties in the Sixth Ward among the Democrats, are still unsettled, and the strong probability is, that Clarkson Crolius, ir., the Whig candidate, will be re-elected. From the present aspect of affairs, there is scarce

ly a doubt that the Whigs will keep possession of the city and all its spoils and patronage for another year, and the strong feeling taken in favor of Bob Smith for Mayor, among the mechanics, will call into requisition all the force that Bob Morris and his friends can rally. The one hundred City Marshals. composing the civil and criminal police of the city. who receive their appointments by the Mayor, are all alive to the subject. If Bob Smith should succeed, what a walking out there will be among the indefatigables, and how many will be found who would pledge their word that they never voted a Democratic ticket since they accepted office. The Democrats meet at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening to nominate a Mayor. Mike Walsh will speak and expose the corruption of the cliques of the Democracy and their corrupt presses of this city.

spect of the election for Aldermon and Assistants:-

The following is a recapitulation of the present

Connecticut Election .- We have received

few returns from this State, which we annex :-Dem. Wh.g. .2b. Dem. Whig. 2522 3629 — 3082 2676 4176 4141 87 3776 3634 177 190 — 171 185 719 520 36 — 7480 174 It is said that Hartford county has elected one

ten whig representatives.

The supposition is that Osborne, the whig candidate for Congress in the fourth district, is chosen.

senator of each party, and thirteen democratic to

The democrats have undoubtedly elected their candidate for Congress in the first district.

Catlin, democratic, is elected to Congress in the third district. Nothing decisive from the second district. It is

reported that Hubbard, the whig candidate, is elect-Very doubtful. It is difficult to tell with any certainity how the

State has gone. We can tell to-day, however. It is thought that there has been no choice of State officers, although the abolition vote is small—say not more than 1200 or 1400. The Democrats claim the State.

that the "Tyler Guard" of this city has brought over the two "Posts," morning and evening, to the cause of Captain Tyler, from the camp of Mr. Van Buren A large dose of patronage given to the "Morning Post," is supposed to have been the exciting cause

Very likely. Newspapers must live. If the field of Lindenwold do not afford sufficient pasture for the honest animals, they must break through the Virginia fence, and try Captain Tyler's meadow lands I am afraid I shall have to take up the cause of Mr. Van Buren myself, out of pure charity, one of these days. Don't all desert him-oh! don't.

MOVEMENTS OF DANIEL WEBSTER .- Mr. Webster arrived in Philadelphia last Monday, and was expected here vesterday or to-day

It is generally surmised that Mr. Webster will not return to Washington, having signified his intention to resign the State Department next month. He will probably make up his mind in this city. If he were to open a law office here, and become chamber-counsel, he might make his \$15,000 per annum

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS ARRIVALS .- The Rev. Mr. Swan, a "burning and a shining light," in the Baptist Church, has arrived in town. The Rev. Mr. Maffit is also in town.

These divines are two of the most remarkable saints, orators, preachers, and prophets of the day Mr. Swan is particularly an original, and will create a great sensation in New York, if he will set himself down, and give battle to satan.

Musical,-Mr. Russell's concert at Niblo's saloon on Monday night, and in Brooklyn last night, were most brilliantly crowded. He gives another on Friday-see advertisement. These concerts are a perfect mania among all classes.

The ballad concert given by the Misses Cummin and Signor Clirehugh, came off last night at the Stuyvesant Hall, and was remarkably well attended. They proceed soon to Boston.

STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA, Capt. Judkins, left Boston on Sunday at 11 30 A. M., for Halifax and Liverpool, with a spanking breeze from northwest. She has forty passengers for Liverpool and ten for Halifax, and a very large mail.

EVENTS IN HAYTI.-The Topic arrived yesterday rom St. Domingo, with dates to the 12th ult. The Patriots were carrying all before them. On the 12th they were in full march for Port au Prince.

TEXAS NAVY .- For the fourth time it is reported that Commodore Moore has received means to get his fleet to sea. We hope the report is true this time.

EARTHQUAKE AT JAMAICA.-There was a shock of an earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th

AN EARTHQUAKE shook St. Jago de Cuba on the THE WEATHER continued remarkably cold in New

Orleans on the 25th ult MAYOR OF VICKSBURG .- Miles C. Folkes has been

GENERAL ARMSTRONG died at Red Hook last Sa

THE HUDSON is open to Poughkeepsie. RATIFIED. - The treaty with Mexico.

Great Meeting of the Whigs on "the Canal

The whigs took the ground last night at the old ead quarters, National Hall, Canal street, in good The room was crowded, and the bar received the usual amount of patronage. There was great deal of brandy and water poured down beow, and a great deal of steam let off above. The greatest order and decorum prevailed, and the eaceful designation of the "sons of harmony" night have faithfully described the audience, had ot a brass band, which seemed to be afflicted with an instrumental catarrh, occupied the gallery.

The chair was occupied by John H. WILLIAMS, as President; Minard S. Thrasher, and some dozen thers, were named as Vice President; and Edmund Griffin, of the first, and some half a dozen others, as ecretaries.

J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, Esq., presented the report of the nominating committee, in which the name of ROBERT SMITH, stone mason, of the Sixteenth Ward, was offered as the whig candidate for Mayor. This report was adopted by acclamation.

After the report of the committee, expressive of approbation of the whig policy, and the fitness of Bob Smith for the office of Mayor, with a reasonaole amount of abusive epithets, directed against the ocofocos, had been read by a sturdy gentleman. whose name we forget, but whose pronunciation we well recollect was characterized by a very remarkable democratic disregard of such vulgar authorities Webster and Johnson, Mr. H. A. Weed read a series of resolutions, echoing the report. After Mr. Weed sat down, a stentorian voice in the crowd called out-" Mr. Chairman, I would like the privilege of seconding them resolutions. I'm a journeyman stone cutter, sir, and know something about Bob Smith." (Cheers-cries of "Fetch him un!" 'fetch him up,,' "bravo," "stone-cutter," "stonecutter!")

Mr. Charles Kino then stepped forward, and after running his fingers through his heir and giving a sonor ous and preliminary "hem," thus addressed the meet-

running his fingers through his his rand giving a sonor ous and preliminary "hem," thus addressed the meeting—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I am not a stone cutter, but I come to speak in behalf of one. (Cheers.) I come to say to you what you have all said in your own hearts, that that same stone-cutter is the man that you mean to put in the Mayor's chair. (Here a folly-looking man, with a nose of beaming rubi-cundity, and apparently half seas over, who had seated himself immediately under the Chairman, sung out—"Hear, that same old coon!" (Great laughter and cries of turn him out.) And, gentlemen, continued Mr. King, it becomes you next to consider how you are going to do this. It is not to be done simply by passingfresolutions here—not by ardent wishes formed in your own hearts—not by speeches made from this tribune. But it must be done by a firm resolve, every man for himself, to go up to the polls at the earliest hour and deposit his vote; and having done so, to devote the rest of the day to going about among his neighbors and his friends and inviting them to lay saide all private business, and devote the remainder of the day to the great public duties of the occasion. My friends, you are now called on to arrest the misrule—te put a stop to that system which has been destroying the interests of the city—the infamous project of splitting up the wards—the vile system of making your city provide for individuals. ("Hear him for his rascality!" shouted the brandy-nosed man, followed by laughter and considerable confusion.) Put out the man who has dared to diabety your voice—("Try it!" exclaimed the brandy-nosed man.) Put out the man who as dared to diabety your voice—("Try it!" exclaimed the brandy-nosed man.) Put out the man who as draft to diabety your woice—("Try it!" exclaimed the brandy-nosed man.) Put out the man who as draft to diabety you woice—("Try it!" exclaimed the brandy-nosed man, followed by have, should the brandy-nosed man, get your living "should the brandy-nosed man, get your living "should hav Mr. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN-I am not a stone cut.

iong said Mr. A. (Urland a maniacal shout of approparion from the brandy nosed man.)

At this moment the General Committee entered the room, and one of their members called out—"Mr. Chairman—we come in a body to meet vou."—(Cheers.)

The Chairman—We are very happy to see you, gentle will your chairman have the goodness to come of men, will your chairman have the go

The platform?

BRANDY-NOSED MAN—I will give him my chair with a great deal of pleasure (Laughter.)

PRIL HOME, Esq. then advanced to the platform, and was

PMIL HONE, Esq. then advanced to the platform, and was hailed with loud cheers, the band striking up "See the conquering hero comes!"

Mr. King proceeded to descant on the integrity and excellence of Mr. Smith. He was a man above suspicion. The breath of calumny had never tarnished his fair fame. (Cheers.) I do not doubt the election of a Whig Common Council; but we want the head as well as the body.—("Where's your head." bawled out the brandy-nosed man. Laughter, and cries of "turn him out.") Well, the only way to get the head is to elect Robert Smith. (Cheers.) And what's the difficulty? (More some boys near the platform began to annoy the brandy-nosed man, and he shouted "put them rabbits out.") Laughter.) Then, my friends, continued Mr. King, this honest citizen has teld you the whole truth. (Laughter.) He must put Mr. Morris and his friends out of the warren! (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, it is not Mr. Morris alone with whom we have to deal. John Tyler has something to do with this. ("Nothing at all!" shouted the brandy-nosed man. Laughter, and cries of "turn him out!"

The Chairman-Will the meeting come to order?

The CROWD-"Put out that locoloco"—"turn him out."

Mr. Kino.—Yes, Mr. Tyler has—

A Voice in the crown.—"Three cheers for Henry Clay!"

Three most tremensous cheers were accordingly given.

Mr. Kino—I was about to say, gentlemen, that the elec-

A Voice in the crown.—"Three cheers for Henry Clay!"
Three most tremendous cheers were accordingly given.

Mr. King.—I was about to say, gentlemen, that the election in our city will influence the whole Union. It will not decide our municipal affairs alone. It will materially influence the Presidential election. Carry the city and you carry the State of New York, and then you give 42 votes for Henry Clay. (Great cheering.) [Here the rednosed man became exceedingly outrageous, and was hauled out of the room, in the most unceremonious man ner, the band playing "Hail, Columbia."]

Mr. Kirko went on—Gentlemen, having now expungated the assembly of one bad man, and I suppose the only one not of our wap of thinking, there is not much use of ourther exhortation, and I shall therefore end my homily. (Cheers.) I will conclude by the expression with all the zealous fervor of which I am capable, of the first desire of my heart that you will do your duty in this matter. And indeed, already I can perceive in this enthusiastic assemblage of my fellow.citizens the sure earnest of that united, vigorous, overpowering exertion which will place Robert Smith in the chair of the mayoralty, and so give tone to the whole action of the electors throughout our State. (Cheers.) I wish you now for a moment to forget that the cause of Henry Clay is bound up with that of Robert Smith. The result of our city election will tell throughout the Union. Let New York then now send forth her voice in favor of Henry Clay—the man who has stood up for his country in weal and in woe—the man who is too frank to be popular with demagoque—ioo honest to propitiate the favor of any follower by forgetting his own integrity. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. King then resumed his seat, and there were loud calls from all parts of the room for Mr. Greely.

Mr. Grazzer then came forward to the front of the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:—

Friends,—I have but a few words te say to you, and can only speak if you keep si

Grosse W. Bluwr here rose upon the rostrum without a call, and immediately launched forth with the utmost vindictiveness against Captain John Tyler and his cabinet. He said that this was the first contest that the whigs had encountered since they had retired from the responsibility of power in Congress; that it became them to step forward boldy and resolutely, as the victory of 1840 had been without fruits owing to the treachery of those in office. (Applause.) It therefore was incumbent upon them to redeem the country from the base, low, grovelling, and vilest treacherous public servants, that had prevented those measures of reform, and fix the seal upon the base Judas, who had sold himself to the very men who were loudest in his opposition. He said he differed from Mr. Greely, who had preceded him, as he believed that the elections of 1843 were the type of those of 1844, as would be seen by the victories yet in come. The members of the cabinet of John Tyler, he said, had all belonged to more parties than two, and had betrayed their trust to their party and their country in order to obtain a held of the public treasury;

hoped to God, that they would soon be removed BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

plause.)
Mr. Thayen was called for, but not appearing, Mr. Phonix said that Mr. Sammons, late a candidate for the Legislature, would address the audience if they desired it.
Mr. Stephen Sammons then came forward and stated

Mr. Stephen Sammons then came forward and stated that Beb Smith was a poor Jersey boy when he first came to this city, and that by hard industry and labor he had been enabled to undertake a business for himself and in which, for twenty-five years, not a laborer had ever passed his Saturday night in his employ without the receipt of his wages. That in 1834, he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Ward, and elected by a handsome majority, although the Democrats had previously carried the ward. This being the second year of the cholera, his whole leisure time, services and money, were devoted to the poor and friend less of the Ward. Many of whom had since, with streaming eyes and grateful hearts, returned their thenks for his kindnoss and generosity. Such a man was Bob Smith, the housest, liberal heartes mechanic, and such a man, said he, must be the Mayor of this city if the whigs would but do their duty.

The meeting then adjourned in perfect harmony amid the music of the band to the tune of Yankee Doodle-do, and three cheers for Bob Smith, the mechanic.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS .- We have been gratified by finding that the suggestions thrown out by us the other day relative to the protection of immigrants from the impositions of swindling agents and boarding-house keepers, on their arrival here, have attracted considerable attention. Many very melancholy cases of deception and robbery perpetrated on strangers arriving from Europe, have been communicated to us by the most credible informants .-Indeed we believe that the frauds and robberies committed by the set of scoundrels whose business is to pounce upon the unfortunate immigrant are now familiar to great numbers of the community, and that their outraged feelings only await a fitting opportunity of expression, and that they are fully prepared to join cordially in any properly organised movement for the prevention of this systematic course of swindling and robbery.

But this work must be undertaken in the right way, and by the right sort of men. It is not at all impossible that a movement may be originated for the estensible purpose of protecting the immigrant, but to which he will be just about as much indebted as he would be to that sort of process vulgarly described as going "out of the gridiron into the fire." We perceive that a meeting is to be held at the Mayor's office this evening, about this business. It may be that an interested clique are the authors of this movement. We shall, however, send a reporter there, and to-morrow we shall be able to speak more at length, and more explicitly on this important mat-

NEW PACKET SHIP LIVERPOOL -It is expected that very lady and gentleman in this city will visit this acket before next Saturday. She is now open for call at the foot of Burling slip; and Capt. Eldridge, her whole souled commander, is on board. Such a ship ought to be seen by every body. No one will be refused admittance.

commander. Both are superb-one as a work of art and the other as a work of nature. It is not at all unlikely that Brown & Bell, the builders of the ship, had her captain in their eye when making the model for her construction. It must have been so. for they exactly match. Take the hull of the shir without any of her desorations or conveniences, and one is satisfied. But when the magnificent cabins, the three decks, including the upper one, which is flush fore and alt, the accommodation for smokers, for sailors, for steerage passengers, for cargo, for cooking, for cattle, for bathing, for every thing, in fact, are taken into conisderation, and one is more than satisfied-one is astonished. To appreciate all the packet must be seen. After this look at Capt. Eldredge.

It is settled that the new line to which this ship ttached must go ahead. When the Great Western, now on the stocks, is launched, it will be complete. The 16th of every month has been pitched pon as the regular days of departure from this side of the Atlantic, and the Liverpool will therefore sail on the 16th of this mouth. She has splendid accommodations for forty first class passengers. Families can have suites of rooms equal to any in the Astor House.

Woodhult & Minturn, in South street, are the gents of this new line.

CHATHAM THEATRE. - Another fashionable and densely crowded audience last evening witnessed the exquisite performance of Mr. Forrest and Miss Clifton, in the new tragedy of the "Patrician's Daughter." We had prepared a more extended notice of this beautiful play, but the crowded state of our columns prevents its publication to day; it will probably be given to-morrow. As the piece will shortly be withdrawn, in order to enable Mr. Forrest to play a round of favorite characters, the public should not neglect the first opportunity of witnessing this rare dramatic production

ar- Excitement follows excitement every where it New York, but at no place so much as at the American Museum, where Barnum keeps it up in a way peculiar to himsel'. A short time since Tom Thumb was the lica, now we have a boy Brobdignes, the greatest, handsomest fattest, fellow of his ag in the world. The saying, laugh and grow fat, is exemplified in this juvenile enormity, for he laughs himself and makes all around him laugh as well. He may be seen all day and evening. At the atternoon and night performances the beautiful enchantress, Miss Darling; the inimitable drollerist Winchell; the grotesque Chinese juggler Chung Fong, and the exquisite danseuse la petite Celeste, appear. The latter artiste has her benefit on Friday evening

off—THE BLOODY SIXTH.—The Democratic Republican Electors of the Sixth Ward, opposed to the selfish and underhand dealing of cliques who would force men on the ward in whom the honest, independent and substantial Electors have no confidence, and who are desirous to rescue the ward from whig domination, are requested to assemble at Dunn's Sixth Ward Hotel, on Thursday Evening, April 6th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to carry out the usages of the Democratic Party.

(Signed) THOS. STE(HENS, Chairman. A. Hart, Secretary.

A. HANT, Secretary.
NABOCKLISH.

07 THE PRIVATE MEDICINE CHESTS PRERA G-THE PRIVATE MEDICINE CHESTS PRERA-by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, are guar-ted to cure the worst cases of Gonorrhoss, Gleet, or unpleasant discharge from the urethrs, without tain-the breath, or disagreeing with the most delicate sto. h. Te purchasers of these chests, the College bind asselves to give medicane gratis, if not cured. Price

St authority of the College of Medicine and Franciscy W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.

BY SPECIAL EXPRESS. From Woodbury, New Jersey.

TRIAL OF SINGLETON MERCER. By our express last evening, we received the folowing proceedings in continuation of the trial of young Mercer. The prosecution are nearly ready to rest their case, and the whole testimony is ex-

pected to close to-day. Dr. MULFORD—His examination continued,
The Attorney General here read from Mr. Carpenter's notes the evidence of several of the witnesses for the defence, who testified to the insanity of Mercer, in the form of a supposed case, and not as actual testimony—although in reality such—and asked Dr. Mulford if such and such testimony would convince him that the supposed man was insane.

Witness—nder circumstances of enormous provocation, I should consider circumstances such as these evidence of such extreme excitement as might be looked for, particularly in persons of extreme susceptibility; yet these indications alone would not surely cause men to look upon such a person as insend.
Other facts being read to Dr. Mulford, he replied that these would only indicate to him the extreme excitement under which the individual was laboring.
The Attorney General continued to read from the testimony of Mr. Loper—as a supposititions case—fin truth, substantially asking the winness if he thought, from the evidence of Mr. Loper, that Mercer was insend.

Dr. Mulforn—It is really very difficult to suit an an-Dr. Mulyono-His examinati

truth, substantially asking the wainess if he thought, from the evidence of Mr. Loper, that Mercer was insane.]

Dr. Mulford.—It is really very difficult to suit an answer to the various parts of this enquiry, but I will try. Certainly many of the incidents here mentioned would appear to me no little strange—and would lead me to seek for some enquiry in my own mind—and would seem the more axtraordinary if I had no knowledge of nor could conceive any probable motive or object the individual could have in being at the several places—and bearing himself in the manner supposed. I say, if I had no knowledge of nor could conceive in any probable reasons of this kind, I might be induced to conclude that he was in a very disturbed state of mind. And I should have the question of derangement in mind for further consideration. I do not use the words "disturbed state of mind," as synonomous at all with intantity.

The Attorney Gereral her isotry of Sarah Mercer's seduction, Heberton's murder, &c., and asked Dr. Mulford if such circumstances would at all serve to account for the extraordinary indications adverted to in the evidence. Dr. Mulford proposition if there were no other reasons or circumstances would at all serve to account for these indications. If I could not account for his conduct on any other supposition—if there were no other reasons or circumstances to induce him to act as he did act—the whole, it will be perceived, however, turns on this point, I should be ready to conclude that he wer in a state of mind which might lead me to apprehend derangement.

Attorneys Gereral to the condition of the stream of the state of mind which might lead me to apprehend derangement.

wes in a state of mind which might leed me to apprehend derangement.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Ultimately?

WITKES .—Yes.

Mr. BROWNE.—We object to prompting.

WITRESS.—It might lead me to apprehend that derangement might ensue.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL here stated to the court that he had not expected the defence to rest to day, nor before te-morrow night; that his witnesses resided in Philadelphia, and could not be compelled to come over here at all by law, and he therefore asked the court to adjourn till to-merrow morning.

Aler mee incidental remarks. Mr. Moult was proceed.

all by law, and he therefere asked the court to adjourn till to-merrow morning.

Alter some incidental remarks, Mr. Molleson proceeded very briefly and pointedly to state the leading points of the rebutting testimony which he expected to produce in the morning. This evidence related to the conduct and character of Heberton in Philadelphia; that Mercer was not insane when he committed the murder, and that he was not of a mikl and peaceable character.

The court shortly after adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 4 Manning Sassio

The court shortly after adjourned.

Meaning Sgssion.

The Court was opened as usual at nine o'clock.

The case being now with the prosecution, it is proper to say a word of the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted. The course of the Attorney General, who manages the case, has been very strongly marked with urbanity, leniency and kindness—to a degree that is very rarely ever extended to criminals on trini for life. He appears to feel as if his client were simply the spirit of justice, and not of vindictiveness. And whatever may be the result of this trial, no one of the defendant's friends can complain of him, that he has overstepped the fair and even lennent discharge of his duty as required by the laws of the State. It is not believed that he has in any instance attempted to overbear or browbeat any of the counsel on the other side, not indeed any one else. His manner of conducting the case, is an admirable illustration of that politeness, which will ever be an cruament to the members of the bar, although individual members may never feel that it is becoming to exercise it.

Calks Rosksts, recalled—I saw Mr. Singleton Merceron the evening of the loft and on the morning of the 10th, at Camden. On the evening of the 10th when I first went down to the hotel, I went into the bar room; the house was very crowded; I made my way up to the nur; the prisoner was walking round in front of the bir; ac inquired of some one if there was a fidtler there, as ne wished to dance. I asked if he was arrested; he had been arrested; I had him brought in hefore the jury; I noticed nothing at all remarkable in his deportment or appearance. He sat quiet for about fifteen minntes. He said nothing; I noticed nothing strange or remarkable in his appearance. When I first went in he had a newspaper lying in his lap. During the examination of the witnesses, some one asked his name, and he replied, Singleton. He was only asked his first name. After some time, the magistrate asked his more questions, to which Mercer replied, "By th

Culiar.

Alderman Joshua Mitchelli, affirmed, of Philadelphia

—Mr. Huchinson Huberton was before me on two occasions. I was not acquainted with him. He appeared before
me on a warrant issued from my office on the 7th of Feb.
He was bound over lighthe sum of \$100 to appear before me He was bound over the sum of \$100 to appear before me on the next day at 11 o'clock, (the 8th.) The warrant was taken out on the eath of Singleton Mercer. There were no witnesses appeared against him, and the prosecuting attorney requested the dismissal of the case, and abandoned it for want of witnesses [Docket shewn.] This was my docket. As to Singleton Mercer, about 12 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, February 7th. I was called out of bed—went down in the office and found three gentlemen waiting for me; one of them was Singleton Mercer; I never saw him before; one of the others was Palmer, who was deputed to serve the warrant; Mr. Singleton Mercer requested a warrant for a person who he believed was called Huschinson Heberton; sometimes called differently; he was not sure as to his real name; I asked him the crime that the warrant was to issue for; he told me that he could produce witnesses to prove that this Heberton had threatened to abduct his sister, with the intention of seducing her; he called her Sarah Gardiner Mercer; I told him there could be nothing done with him but bind him over to keep the peace, as there had been no crime committed. He was then sworn to that statement, and signed his name to that statement; the warrant was then issued, and Palmer deputized to serve it according to law, and they then left the office; Mr. Singleton Mercer next appeared in company with the officer and Mr. Heberton, who was in custody of the officer, and one other gentleman, whom I did not know, near 9 o'clock; I asked Mr. Mercer then if he had any witnesses; and he said he had not; this was Tuesday; I told him it would be best to have an adjournment to get witnesses; before the adjournment, however, Mr. J. C. Vandyke came to the office. Mr. Vandyke went Mr. Heberton's security for \$100. That was the last I saw of Singleton Mercer till I saw him here. In reference to the investigation, Mr. Singleton journment to get witnesses; before the adjournment, however, Mr J. C. Vandyke came to the office. Mr. Vandyke went Mr. Heberton's security for \$100. That was the last I saw of Singleton Mercer till I saw him here. In reference to the investigation, Mr. Singleton Mercer on the 7th either asked Mr. Heberton, or requested me to ask him, if he knew where his sister Sarah G. Mercer was? saying that if he would inform them where she was, so that she could be got home to her parent, he would on his part withdraw the suit. Mr. Heberton answered; "I do not know where your sister is." And I think said, "I will use my endeavors in conjunction with Siagleton Mercer to ascertain where she is." There was silence for a moment or two between the parties, who both stood before my bar at that time. Mr. Heberton then said that some girl had come to his house the night previous at eleven o'clock—and said some person, I think his brother, went to the door to she who it was. The girl then ran away? Mr. Heberton then, as I thought, with his arm leaning on the railing, looked Mr. Mercer full in the lace, and rather exultingly or hauhgilly made this remark, "That girl looked enough like you to be your sister."

Mr. Vandyke, in a moment after, came in at the door; I think that Heberton and he conversed together a few moments in a low tone; I think Mr. Vandyke said they were ready for an investigation, if it was to be heard, and advised them it was best to adjourn the case for a hearing the

think that Heberton and he conversed together a few moments in a low tone; I think Mr. Vandyke said they were ready for an investigation, if it was to be heard, and advised them it was best to adjourn the case for a hearing the next day. This was done and Heberton gave the \$100 bath, as I before said; I think they all left the office at the same time; James Hanna was Mercer's counsel.

Cross-examined by the Defrace's of the office at the same time; James Hanna was Mercer's counsel.

Cross-examined by the Defrace's of him on the 7th; on the 7th [Objectel to, as Mercer was not present.]

The father appeared the next day (the 5th.)

With a present on the subject of the same that my evidence had nothing to do with the subject.

Dr. IRUSH VANDYER, affirmed, (brother of Lawyer J. C. Vandyde)—I am a practising physician; I have paid particular attention to the subject of insanity as a student and a lecturer with others on medical jurisprudence; and also from having been engaged in some legal investigations; I have had all the usual opportunities of physicians of seeing and examining insane persons; I have visited the Hospitals of New York and Philadelphia; I suppose there are always in the Philadelphia Alms House nearly an hundred lunsatics.

ATORNEY GERERAL—What is insanity?

With a difficult matter to give a general definition of insanity; authors generally avoid defining it fully; it is only by collecting together their several views and comparing them with received spinions of the philosophy of the mind that we can arrive at a general abstract definition of insanity. This difficulty does not attend the medical investigation of the dissesse; and still less does it at tend its medico-legal investigation. Reason may be defined the power by which man does three things—First, by which he combines known meens for the accomplishment of some purpose; said also by which he combines means of his own invention.

Some one here raised an objection to this examination, and the Attorney General made a very powerful appeal to

ment of some purpose; and also by which he combines means of his own livention.

Some one here raised an objection to this examination, and the Attorney General made a very powerful appeal to the Judges, in which he alluded to the great consumption of time on this very subject by Mr. Browne: and now forsooth they object to spending a few minutes time in hearing the other side of the case. He spoke of these new theories as French views of the subject now for the first time broached in the State of New Jersey.

A majority of the Judges allowed him to go on.

Wirragas.—There are two general facts that are necessary to constitute a state of insanity—delirium and delice, and the reason why I say delusion as a general to the because a moral faculty, as it is called, is included y the best authorities under the head reason. It is necessary to state that moral mania, including all varieties